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DORCHESTER  
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

Senior Public Health Inspector

for the Year

1972



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DORCHESTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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Medical Officer of Health  
Dorchester 3131. Ext.470.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1972

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Vice-Chairman - Mr. W.G. Wakely

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Mrs. E.E.S. Bown  
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STAFF - PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health  
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Senior Public Health Inspector  
J.B. Salt, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.  
Senior Additional Public Health Inspector  
M.J. Dove, M.A.P.H.I.  
Additional Public Health Inspector  
J.C. Buckner, M.A.P.H.I.



DORCHESTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT  
of the  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1972



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The Colliton Clinic,  
Glyde Path Road,  
Dorchester,  
Dorset.

To the Chairman and Councillors of the  
Dorchester Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my statutory duty to present to you the Annual Report on the health of your district for the year 1972. However, since the Dorchester Rural District Council, and with it the appointment of Medical Officer of Health to the Council, will cease to function on March 31st 1974, I am including in the report part of the work carried out by me in the first half of 1973.

Public Health has long been a concern of communities for there is much evidence that civilisations even 3,000 B.C. knew the advantages to Health of good sanitation. Hippocrates, the father of Medicine, lectured his pupils in 460 B.C. on Air, Water and Places - still, in 1973, basic principles of public health.

Sanitary Science - one might say - Preventive Medicine, began to creep into England from Europe in the reign of King Alfred The Great who established Monasteries wherein the monks were teachers and physicians. John Adherne in the 14th century wrote to physicians advising them to cleanse their nails of filth before operating on their patients - and from Italy in 1550 a document arrived in England in which food handlers were required to refrain from coughing and sneezing whilst preparing food, a not unnecessary warning in 1973. Fifteenth century men began to look elsewhere than to the stars for the cause of their ills, and history shows that in the 16th century there was an awareness of social conditions.

Infectious disease - Sweating Fevers - carried off enormous numbers of people. It was a woman, Lady Mary Montague, who first began the battle to conquer Smallpox with arm to arm vaccination, although credit for the discovery of vaccine went to Edward Jenner in 1796.

In the middle of the 19th Century the great social reformers, Shaftesbury and Chadwick, woke England's conscience to the insanitary conditions among the growing populace removed from their agricultural pursuits to industry, and in 1840 the forerunner of your Public Health Committee was formed - namely the Health of Towns Committee. This was followed in 1847 by the appointment of the first Medical Officer of Health in the country - to Liverpool, and the first Public Health Act appeared in 1848.

The History of Public Health Administration is complicated and piecemeal. From the first public health act, and in many other acts thereafter, such as those dealing with Factories and Children, there have been responsibilities for the Medical Officer of Health. Through the years he has dealt with sewerage, housing, water supplies, air pollution, food hygiene, infectious disease, port health, as well as duties in the personal Health Services, some of these services having developed through the Education Acts, i.e. infant and maternal welfare, clinics and school health.

Now once again the social needs of the country are changing, people live longer thanks to medical knowledge and increasing community care. The old epidemics are almost conquered and technical knowledge is far advanced. New disciplines are ready to take over much of the work of the Medical Officers of Health, and the Town Hall Doctor, as he has come to be affectionately known in many places, is to leave Local Authority and to work once again with a Board of Health. He is to be renamed the Community Physician, but let us hope he will still practise preventive medicine against the new pollutants and new epidemics. People move about the world freely today. Disease in one country can be carried quickly to another, every Public Health student knows that "the flea on a beggar in Baghdad at breakfast can be on a new host in London at dinner". Outbreaks of disease are few in Britain due to the vigilance of the Public Health Medical Officers and their colleagues, the bacteriologists in the Public Health Laboratory Service.

The Registrar General's mid year population of Dorchester Rural District has risen this year by 180 although there were 94 more deaths than births. In considering the population figure it is interesting to read the County Council's estimated additional summer population (the figures being provided by the District Public Health Staff). This shows the overnight additional summer population in Dorchester Rural District to be 15,831, figures which must be taken into consideration when planning future health and social requirements.

The population was temporarily increased by over 500 last year during October when Piddlehinton Army Camp was designated as a Ugandan Asian Refugee Camp. The first batch of Asians arrived in the early hours of the 19th October, 1972. The Public Health Staff of Dorchester Rural District Council were responsible for the environmental health of the camp, i.e. the sewerage, water supply, cleansing, control of infectious disease and food hygiene. The camp was not considered suitable for long term housing and finally closed on 17th November, 1972.

The whole operation of organising the camp into working order and maintaining a good functioning unit was an exercise in co-operation by the various services for the good of the community and as such was invaluable.

You will see from my report that there was one case of Brucellosis in the Rural District during the past 18 months nevertheless I do not consider that this is a true picture. The Brucellosis Accredited Scheme moves too slowly forward, people handling infected cattle or drinking raw milk are still at risk, and Brucellosis can be a chronic insidious ailment. Raw milk is a vehicle by which several diseases are transmitted and you will also note the number of infections carried by haemolytic streptococci, bacteria which are spread by direct contact, by droplet infection and through drinking infected raw milk. Milk straight from the cow is not always a delightful bonus of country living.

I was also glad to be able to visit a large holiday camp and noted the many improvements made during this last closed season, from the public health aspect.

The transient nature of a holiday camp and the eating habits of holiday makers who often go on a day's outing from their base, present problems to a department attempting to trace the source of any food poisoning which might occur. The duty of educating food handlers rests with the owner and managers of shops, hotels and restaurants. The Royal Society of Health compile examination papers on food hygiene for food handlers, courses are arranged by Local Authorities and I would like to see more Local Authorities organise these courses, and more proprietors of food businesses enrolling their senior workers.

Most Medical Officers of Health are not expecting to be able to offer long reports next year since these would have to be written before the Registrar General releases the vital statistics. If this is so, then I intend to make a brief report on matters occurring between July 1973 and February 1974.

I would like to thank you, Ladies and Gentlemen, for bearing with me so far.

For the present,

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,

E.EILEEN HODGSON

Medical Officer of Health

# LOCAL STATISTICS

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Area	128,609 (Acres)	52,050 (Hectares)
Number of Habitable Houses	6,738	7,086
Population (Mid-Year estimate 1972)	18,860	19,040
Rateable Value (As at 1st April 1972)	£615,200	£626,824
Sum represented by 1p Rate	£5,870	£6,034

# VITAL STATISTICS

<u>Live Births (Registered)</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Live Births Total	121	111	232
Legitimate	116	107	223
Illegitimate	5	4	9
Stillbirths Total	2	3	5
Legitimate	2	3	5
Illegitimate	-	-	-
<u>Deaths (Registered)</u>			
Total Deaths all ages	148	178	326
Deaths of infants under 1 year			
Legitimate	3	2	5
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Deaths of infants under 4 weeks			
Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Deaths of infants under 1 week			
Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Maternal Deaths		-	-

The following figures show birth and death rates in comparison with the figures for England and Wales, that is, the national figure.

	<u>1971</u>		<u>1972</u>	
	<u>Dorchester</u> <u>R.D.</u>	<u>England</u> <u>&amp; Wales</u>	<u>Dorchester</u> <u>R.D.</u>	<u>England</u> <u>&amp; Wales</u>
Live Birth Rates				
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population (Crude Rate)	12.8	16.0	12.2	14.8
Area Comparability Factor	1.18	1.0	1.23	1.0
Local Adjusted Rate	15.1	16.0	15.0	14.8
Illegitimate Live Births as a Percentage of the Live Births	7	8	4	9
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	12	12	21	12
Death Rate All Ages				
Deaths per 1,000 population (Crude Rate)	17.4	11.6	17.1	12.1
Area Comparability Factor	.61	1.0	.62	1.0
Local Adjusted Rate	10.6	11.6	10.6	12.1
Infant Mortality Rate				
Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births	12	18	22	17
Deaths of legitimate infants under 1 year per 1,000 legitimate live births	13	17	22	17
Deaths of illegitimate infants under 1 year per 1,000 illegitimate live births	-	24	-	21
Neonatal - Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births	4	12	9	12
Early neonatal - Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births	4	10	9	10
Perinatal - (Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined) per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	16	22	30	22

In calculating Birth and Death rates area comparability factors are used. This is the figure given by the Registrar General to correct irregularities in the age and sex structure of the population and to take into account any high mortality due to the presence of residential institutions or other establishments in the local area.

The local crude rate is multiplied by the area comparability factor to give a rate comparable with other parts of the country.

# CAUSES OF DEATH

<u>Code</u>		<u>1971</u>		<u>1972</u>	
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
B18	Other infective and Parasitic Diseases	-	-	-	2
B19(1)	Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity, etc.	2	1	2	-
B19(2)	Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	-	-	1	-
B19(3)	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	4	4	4	3
B19(4)	Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	4	4	2	5
B19(5)	Malignant Neoplasm, Larynx	-	1	-	-
B19(6)	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung Bronchus	13	2	11	3
B19(7)	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	7	-	10
B19(8)	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	3	-	1
B19(9)	Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	1	-	-	-
B19(10)	Leukaemia	2	-	1	-
B19(11)	Other Malignant Neoplasms	8	8	8	6
B21	Diabetes Mellitus	-	1	3	2
B46(1)	Other Endocrine etc. Diseases	1	-	-	-
B46(2)	Other Diseases of Blood	-	-	1	-
B46(3)	Mental Disorders	2	9	3	8
B46(4)	Multiple Sclerosis	1	-	-	-
B46(5)	Other Diseases of Nervous System	3	1	2	2
B26	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	2	-	-	3
B27	Hypertensive Disease	4	1	2	1
B28	Ischaemic Heart Disease	41	37	37	41
B29	Other Forms of Heart Disease	5	13	6	9
B30	Cerebrovascular Disease	17	33	14	23

## CAUSES OF DEATH (continued)

Code		1971		1972	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
B46(6)	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	2	7	4	6
B31	Influenza	-	1	1	4
B32	Pneumonia	12	29	17	27
B33(1)	Bronchitis and Emphysema	6	3	11	2
B46(7)	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	6	-	2	-
B34	Peptic Ulcer	1	-	1	1
B36	Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	-	-	1	2
B46(8)	Other Diseases of Digestive System	2	3	3	3
B38	Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	1	-	-
B39	Hyperplasia of Prostate	-	-	3	-
B46(9)	Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	3	-	1	-
B41	Other complications of Pregnancy, etc.	-	1	-	-
B46(11)	Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	2	-	-	1
B42	Congenital Anomalies	1	-	-	1
B43	Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	1	-	1	1
B45	Symptoms and Ill-defined Conditions	-	1	1	1
BE47	Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	1	-	3
BE48	All Other Accidents	3	4	4	5
BE49	Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	-	1	-	1
BE50	All Other External Causes	-	-	1	-
TOTAL ALL CAUSES		151	177	147	177

The principle causes of death as noted were Ischaemic Heart Disease, Cerebrovascular Disease and Pneumonia. The greatest number of deaths occurred in the 74+ age groups (age groups not shown).

CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASE

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES AGAINST WHICH ROUTINE IMMUNISATION IS OFFERED

Numbers occurring in the Rural District

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1971</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1972</u>
Tetanus	1	-
Measles	110	16
Whooping Cough	5	3
Polio	-	-
Tuberculosis	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-

The following table shows the number of immunisations carried out in Schools and Clinics during 1972 in the Rural District. I am indebted to the Department of the County Medical Officer of Health for these figures.

Poliomyelitis		Diphtheria		Tetanus		Whooping Cough		Measles	Rubella
P.	R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	P
157	348	160	230	166	326	155	30	134	19

P = Primary Course

R = Reinforcing Dose

## Tuberculosis

The following table shows the position for the year 1972:--

Number of cases on register at 1st January	16
New cases notified during the year	---
Transfers into area during the year	---
	16
Number recovered during the year	---
Number moved away in year	---
Died	---
Number remaining on 31st December	16

## B.C.G. Immunisation Against Tuberculosis

The following table shows the number of immunisations given in the Rural District in 1972:--

Number tested	62
Number positive	6
Number negative	56
Number vaccinated	58

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE AGAINST WHICH NO ROUTINE  
IMMUNISATION IS OFFERED

Numbers occurring in Rural District

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Total 1971</u>	<u>Total 1972</u>
Dysentery	—	2
Scarlet Fever	—	2
Infective Jaundice	2	1
Acute Meningitis	—	1
Acute encephalitis: Infective	—	—
Post Infectious	—	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum	—	—
Leptospirosis	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—
Food Poisoning	12	—
Malaria	—	—
Plague	—	—
Cholera	—	—
Anthrax	—	—
Smallpox	—	—
Typhus Fever	—	—
Relapsing Fever	—	—
Yellow Fever	—	—
Scabies (by local byelaw)	2	26
Infective Hepatitis	—	2

Smallpox

Routine Immunisation ceased on 15th November 1971, but General Practitioners carry out immunisation when requested.

During 6th April 1973 to 13th May 1973, when London was declared an infected area, 4,257 doses of vaccine were distributed to Dorset and of these 510 doses were sent to Dorchester area Doctors.

### Smallpox (continued)

Three people who had visited endemic countries and who did not possess valid certificates of vaccination were placed under surveillance for 17 days.

### Scabies

Thirty-six cases of scabies occurred although only twenty-six were notified. Some of these were treated by the General Practitioner involved and some were sent to Weymouth Public Health Treatment Centre, and once again we are indebted to Dr. Thomas, Medical Officer of Health for Weymouth and Portland, who kindly allowed us to use his cleansing facilities and who informed us when the patients were clear.

## NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OCCURRING

### Impetigo

We were informed by the General Practitioner concerned of three cases of Impetigo in school children.

### Brucellosis

One case of Brucellosis was confirmed in a farm worker and all other contacts of the infected animal were observed.

### Infestations

Three cases of nits and lice were reported and treated by County Council nursing staff.

### Haemolytic Streptococcus

Twenty-two reports from the County Laboratory were received showing infections resulting from haemolytic streptococcus. These were from throat swabs taken by the General Practitioners concerned.

These cases were not notified as Scarlet Fever the patients being either immune to the toxin produced by the bacteria or the bacteria itself being a bad toxin producer, therefore scarlet fever did not occur. The number of samples presented at the laboratory is not a fair estimate of the number of cases occurring since not all General Practitioners will present throat swabs for examination.

The mode of transmission of this bacteria is by direct or indirect contact with an infected person or animal by droplet spread or by ingestion of contaminated milk.

Any cases occurring in a group would be investigated to determine the source of infection.

### Rubella (German Measles)

Rubella, although not notifiable under the Infectious Disease Regulations 1968, is known to cause handicap in babies born to mothers who have contracted Rubella in the first three months of pregnancy. Therefore immunisation is offered to all girls in their thirteenth to fourteenth year.

## DISEASES IN ANIMALS PATHOGENIC TO MAN

The following infections in animals were notified by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food during 1972/73.

Salmonella Typhimurium	11
Salmonella Dublin	1
Brucella Abortus	1

When infectious disease is reported in animals the Public Health Staff visit and advise preventive measures for human contacts.

### Swine Vesicular Disease

The Department was notified of an outbreak of this disease on 23rd February 1973, the area being bounded by a line running from Bowleaze Cove to Warmwell Cross to Dorchester to Winterborne Abbas to Portesham to Abbotsbury. Following this notification appropriate action was taken and no cases were noted in human beings.

### Anthrax

No cases of Anthrax were reported in the Rural District during 1972/73.

## HOUSING

30 visits were done during 1972/73 and of these 7 were suitably rehoused. 23 are still awaiting rehousing.

## MILK

277 samples of milk from dairies and farms were taken in the Rural District during 1972 by Dorset County Council. Of these four failed the Methylene Blue test and one failed the Brucella Ring Test.

## WATER

### Mains Water

411 samples were taken by the Dorset Water Board from sources within the Rural District, none of which showed pollution.

### Private Supplies

A total of 88 samples were taken from the area for bacteriological examination from 34 supplies and of these 22 failed to satisfy the recommended standard.

### Bacteriological examination of drinking water

This is carried out to demonstrate the presence or otherwise of excretal pollution in the water. It is accepted that if organisms normally excreted by the intestine are not found in the water it is likely that pathogenic organisms are also absent.

Standards are laid down (class 1 to 4) for drinking water indicating the number of bacteria per 100 millilitre permissible in non-chlorinated piped supplies, although it is accepted that rural water supplies rarely rise above class III.

The presence of *Bacillus Coli* (1) (*E Coli*) in any water supply is indicative of faecal pollution and is therefore unsatisfactory, the source of this pollution should be detected.

## LEAD AND CADMIUM IN COOKING UTENSILS

Following articles which appeared in the public press during January 1973 disclosing that many imported cooking casseroles contained higher levels of toxic metals than allowed by the British Standards Institute for Ceramic Ware, a survey was carried out in the Rural District but it was not considered necessary to ask for permission to submit any cooking utensils to the Weights and Measures Department at County Hall for examination.

The Cooking Utensils Safety Regulations 1972 came into operation in April 1973. These regulations are to restrict to an upper limit of 20 parts in 10,000 parts the lead content of the tin or other metallic coating used on the surface of the utensil designed to come into contact with food.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1947  
SECTION 47

Regretfully I had cause to remove an elderly lady from a caravan under the 1951 Amendment to Section 47 of the 1947 National Assistance Act. Her companion decided to go voluntarily into hospital. This involved application to a magistrate but the whole operation was quite quickly and happily accomplished with help from Social Services and the Public Health Inspector. Permission was later given to destroy the caravan by fire as it had become a health hazard, being infested with rats.

ADDITIONAL SUMMER POPULATION

The following figures are taken from County Council 'Additional Summer Population Estimates', which were compiled by the District Public Health Staffs.

Dorchester Rural District Additional Summer  
Population 1972

Holiday Camp	1,100
Static Holiday Caravans (5 persons per caravan)	5,875
Transit Caravans (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ persons per caravan)	1,544
Bed & Breakfast & Summer Lettings Hotels & Boarding Houses	1,990
Tents (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ persons per tent)	4,972
School Camping Parties Scouts etc.	350
Estimated additional overnight population	15,831
Registrar General's Mid Year Resident Population Estimate 1972	19,040
Estimated additional day population	Not known

DORCHESTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1972

Certain of the statistical and other information in this report is required by various Ministries and is prepared in the form specified by them.



## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The year has seen considerable activity on the part of the Council in making further provision for sewerage in those parts of the District where it is most needed. The Winterbourne Valley scheme prepared by the Council's Consultants will provide main drainage to the villages of Winterbourne Abbas, Winterbourne Steepleton and Winterborne St. Martin, and received Ministerial consent in May, together with approval for the communication of the sewers with those of Dorchester Borough for reception of the effluent into that Council's sewage disposal works. Tenders were sent out and a Resident Engineer appointed in respect of this scheme at the end of the year.

Progress has also been made with the Piddle Valley sewerage scheme resulting in tenders being invited in August and a final tender was accepted at the end of the year. It is anticipated that work on this scheme, which will serve the villages of Alton Pancras, Piddletrenthide and Piddlehinton, should commence in February next.

The scheme for the main drainage of Toller Porcorum, prepared by the Council's Engineer and Surveyor, went out to tender in June and work was started in October. Good progress has been made and it is due for completion in October next year.

Work commenced on the Broadmayne/West Knighton sewerage scheme in January and is due for completion in March 1973. Progress is up to schedule.

Work for the storm water relief to the Chickerell sewer commenced in March and was completed in July.

In May, authority was given by the Council for a scheme for the sewerage of the villages of Frampton and Grimstone to be prepared by the Council's Surveyor and Engineer, and preparation was well in hand by the end of the year.

The Osmington Mills sewerage scheme, bedevilled by so many difficulties in the past, is now moving ahead and by the end of the year negotiations had been re-opened by the District Valuer for acquisition of a site for the sewage disposal works.

Preliminary survey work has been carried out by the staff of the Surveyor and Engineer for a scheme for the sewerage of Owermoigne village.

There remain the villages of Buckland Newton, Langton Herring, Cheselbourne, Dewlish, Tolpuddle, Godmanstone, Littlebredy and Long Bredy where main drainage needs to be provided.

During the year, on the recommendation of the Surveyor and Engineer, the Council reviewed its policy as regards the provision of laterals for sewerage schemes to the effect that these are to be provided free of charge to the curtilage of properties to be served, the work being carried out at the time the main sewers are laid and the cost of such laterals being included in the cost of the scheme. Prior to this a lateral from the sewer to the boundary of the property was laid free of charge subject to the owner of the property concerned undertaking to connect to the sewer as soon as practicable after its availability.

I referred last year to the slow progress of sewer connections in the village of Abbotsbury, which is largely in one ownership, with consequent complaints because of foul drainage discharging to the old village drainage system and thereby to the watercourse. In spite of considerable efforts on the part of your Officers to secure an improved rate of sewer connections in the earlier part of this year little was achieved, and accordingly a detailed report on the matter was submitted to the Council. As a result of this an assurance has been given by the owners to adhere to a firm programme of sewer connections whereby all will be made and most of the properties provided with water closets by September of next year.

During the year all the premises intended to be served by the extension of the Maiden Newton sewer at Frome Vauchurch have connected to it. Nuisances arising from the drainage systems of several of these premises have thereby been abated.

Sympathetic consideration was given by the Council to the problems of an elderly lady in Maiden Newton using a pail closet, resulting in arrangements being made for a difficult sewer connection and the provision of a water closet. The cost of the connection was recovered.

As a result of informal action several further connections have been secured to the various sewers in the Council's District. A total of 261 visits have been made in respect of drainage matters and 46 complaints concerning drainage have been received and dealt with. 1 Formal and 23 Informal Notices have been served and nearly all complied with.

## PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The Council has provided a total of seven public conveniences. Two of these, in the villages of Cerne Abbas and Abbotsbury, are connected to the village drainage systems, and the remaining five drain to septic tanks. Two are situated on either side of the A35 trunk road, two miles east of Dorchester, and one each in the popular coastal resorts of Osmington Mills, Ringstead and Abbotsbury Beach. The two latter ones are prefabricated units and are only open from April to October inclusive annually.

With the exception of the two units on the A35 trunk road very few difficulties occur in the running of the conveniences and a high standard of cleanliness can be maintained.

The A35 conveniences have posed problems however. The water supply, from a private source to Kingston Pond, has been erratic, and it was necessary to close the toilets on a number of occasions. The difficulty now appears to have been overcome.

Vandals and graffiti writers have damaged and defaced the men's side of both the A35 units. Windows are regularly broken, electric lights smashed, seats wrenched off, toilet roll holders are removed or broken, and door locks forced off. The only practicable remedy for dealing with the graffiti seems to be frequent coats of emulsion paint. The Surveyor's staff attempt to keep pace with the necessary repairs and replacements, and without their efforts these conveniences would be in very poor shape.

However, the general public continue to express their appreciation of these roadside units and fouling of the laybys and hedges along the A35 between Puddletown and Dorchester has entirely ceased.

## WATER SUPPLIES - PUBLIC SUPPLIES

The Water Undertaking responsible for public supplies in the Council's area is the Dorset Water Board. During the last few years I have made a practice of advising Members, by means of information kindly supplied by the Engineer and Manager of the Dorset Water Board, of the works and improvements which the Board have carried out to the various supplies in the area during the year. During 1972 these were as follows:-

The village supply schemes to Plush and Chilfrome, being provided as a result of applications under Section 36 of the Water Act 1945 by this Council, have been completed to the extent of 90% and 50% respectively.

The reservoirs at Maiden Newton have been brought back into use after repairs and alterations.

A new six inch diameter main has been laid from Maiden Newton Reservoir to Maiden Newton Cross to improve the village supply.

The reservoirs at Toller Porcorum, Charminster and Snipe gates have been cleaned and repaired.

The additional storage capacity necessary for improvement of the supply to the hamlet of Coryates has now been installed.

Parts of Rodden and Coryates supply main have been renewed and further work is still to be done.

A new 18,000 gallon capacity reservoir has been constructed at Holworth and a new pump has been ordered for Holworth booster station.

Work on the new pumping station at Dewlish was started and by the end of the year was 70% completed. The 60,000 gallon contract tank adjacent to the station is complete and it is anticipated that the station will be in operation during the summer of 1973.

### Quantity

Public supplies in the District have been adequate apart from a brief period in February when shortages were experienced in Toller Porcorum, Maiden Newton and Dewlish areas due to industrial action by the miners affecting the electricity supplies. A water tank was loaned to Toller Porcorum school where the greatest difficulties were experienced. At Dewlish shortage was due in the first instance to pump breakdown and was aggravated by a power cut as soon as an auxiliary pump was provided by the Water Board.

### Quality

The surveillance of water supplies, both public and private, is an important function of the Public Health Department, and local authorities are required under Part 3 of the Public Health Act 1936 to ascertain the sufficiency and wholesomeness of water supplies in their districts. For this purpose a total of eighty-nine samples were taken for bacteriological examination during the year. Five of these showed a minimal bacterial count and in each case subsequent sampling gave satisfactory results. All of the public supplies in the area are chlorinated and can be considered to be of high quality.

## Fluoridation of Water Supplies

It has been established that fluoride does not exist naturally in ground water used in the Council's District.

## Plumbo-Solvency

All of the main supplies used in the Council's area are so marginally plumbo solvent that water drawn from those few premises with lead service pipes is unlikely to be a health hazard.

## Properties supplied

The number of dwellings, population and properties in Parish order supplied from the public mains are shown on the following table:

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Estimated Population (1971 Census)</u>	<u>No. of Dwellings (incl. Moveable dwellings)</u>	<u>Properties supplied from public mains</u>
Abbotsbury	427	241	164
Alton Pancras	119	47	37
Athelhampton	49	19	13
Bincombe	98	53	31
Bradford Peverell	340	137	82
Broadmayne	873	346	322
Buckland Newton	410	210	131
Burleston	39	12	10
Cattistock	406	189	117
Cerne Abbas	520	296	218
Charminster	2,494	603	500
Cheselbourne	257	94	40
Chickerell	3,298	1,367	1,030
Chilfrome	49	21	7
Dewlish	264	97	60
Fleet	70	41	17
Frampton	364	164	103
Frome St. Quintin	123	59	36
Frome Vauchurch	146	81	63
Godmanstone	138	56	51

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Estimated Population (1971 Census)</u>	<u>No. of Dwellings (incl. Moveable dwellings)</u>	<u>Properties supplied from public mains</u>
Langton Herring	112	66	56
Long Bredy	194	88	27
Maiden Newton	692	337	281
Melcombe Horsey	139	58	26
Minterne Magna	197	82	28
Nether Cerne	15	17	14
Osmington	451	236	158
Owermoigne	836	358	314
Piddlehinton	283	110	88
Piddletrenthide	501	223	162
Portesham	466	216	157
Poxwell	51	19	14
Puddletown	1,020	407	319
Stinsford	332	137	37
Stratton	228	135	98
Sydling St. Nicholas	321	149	127
Tincleton	150	55	39
Toller Porcorum	207	101	49
Tolpuddle	239	114	82
Warmwell	212	87	37
Watercombe	44	13	10
West Knighton	392	148	100
West Stafford	243	95	80
Whitcombe	40	14	11
Winterbourne Abbas	162	67	51
Winterborne Came	69	25	25
Winterborne Herrington	22	12	12
Winterborne Monkton	115	37	10
Winterborne St. Martin	524	221	120
Winterbourne Steepleton	171	68	38
Woodsford	238	88	80

Accurate figures are not available for those properties which are supplied by means of stand-pipes, although it is known that these are very few in number.

#### Private supplies

These are necessarily numerous in this Council's District because of its large areas of sparse population. Four private undertakings supplying parts of the Parishes of Martinstown, Portesham, Winterborne Came and Winterborne Herringston obtain their water from the Dorset Water Board. There are major private supplies to the villages of Cheselbourne, Compton Valence, Littlebredy, Minterne Magna and Winterborne Monkton. Sampling from these sources has given overall satisfactory results. Other private sources supplying the villages of Plush and Chilfrome are unsatisfactory on the grounds of both quality and quantity. The former source was the subject of an application under Section 36 of the Water Act 1945 in 1970 and by the end of this year the village supply scheme was almost completed by the Water Board. During the year similar application to the Water Board was made in respect of Chilfrome and by the end of the year the provision of a main supply to this village was half-way towards completion.

The feasibility of providing a main supply to the Dowerfield area of Long Bredy Parish, to which I referred in my report last year, was pursued but has not been finalised because of the very high cost of the scheme serving only four premises, and the apparent reluctance of the property owners to contribute to a sufficient degree to this cost.

#### Quantity

In July a serious water shortage occurred in the areas of East Rew, Penn Barn, Corton and Little Waddon due to a failure in a private supply which serves these areas, and which obtains its water by means of bulk purchase from the Dorset Water Board. The shortage was due to a combination of circumstances including mechanical pump failure at the Water Board's borehole coinciding with a prolonged hot dry period of weather. It revealed shortcomings in the private distribution system which are now being put right so that it is hoped a similar shortage will not recur. During the shortage the Department set up a total of nine emergency water tanks at strategic points and these were kept filled at the Council's expense with the co-operation of the Fire Authority. It also entailed the cleansing of a reservoir and other installations which became contaminated as a result of the distribution system being emptied out. This work was carried out by the private supply owner on the advice of this Department, and subsequent samples taken have been satisfactory.

Reference has been made under the heading "Public Supplies" to the work being undertaken to alleviate the shortages arising from the unsatisfactory private supplies in the villages of Chilfrome and Plush.

### Quality

The Major private supplies to the villages of Cheselbourne, Compton Valence, Little Bredy, Minterne Magna and Winterborne Monkton have sustained their high quality with the exception of two successive poor samples from the Little Bredy supply, the cause of which was investigated and remedied by the thorough cleansing of a reservoir.

Indifferent sampling results have been obtained from a small supply serving Dewlish House and adjacent cottages and improvements are now in hand.

A total of 88 samples were taken during the year for bacteriological examination from 34 supplies and of these 22 failed to satisfy the recommended standard. In all of these latter cases causes of pollution have been investigated and advice given resulting, in some cases, of quality improvements. 7 Informal Notices have been served, 5 of which have so far been complied with. A total of 251 visits and inspections have been made in respect of water supplies during the year.

### Swimming Pools

There are no public swimming pools in the Council's area but there are private pools at holiday camps, caravan sites etc. and there are also pools at a hospital and a hotel, to all of which members of the public are admitted. These pools are accordingly kept under constant surveillance and the residual chlorine, ph (acidity/alkalinity) and visual cleanliness are checked. Fifteen samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory service and these indicated that the pools are being maintained to a reasonably satisfactory standard.

## PEST CONTROL

The Council employs two full time operatives who at the beginning of the year were re-designated Pest Officers. They deal with rodents and are also responsible for the treatment of other pests for which the Council accepts responsibility.

### Rodent Control

Work under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949 has included the investigation of 437 complaints, routine survey of the district throughout the year, treatments entailed by 98 contracts, 4 paid single courses of treatment, and the annual inspection and treatment of the Council's sewers. It is the Council's policy that service under the Act should be free of charge when carried out on domestic premises and chargeable on business premises and farms.

A particularly interesting and stubborn infestation of rats occurred during the year at a deep litter poultry house. Despite extensive rat proofing carried out by the owners on the advice of this Department the rat population continued to increase at an alarming rate, and baiting was unsuccessful to the extent that Warfarin resistance was suspected and the situation was beginning to get out of control. The problem occurred because the building provided an almost ideal environment to support a vast number of rats, the time available between vacation and re-occupation of the building by thousands of chickens did not allow for adequate preventative measures and treatment, and the attractive alternative foods and drink available to the rats presented serious difficulties as regards baiting. With the co-operation of the owners the problem was tackled as a planned operation whereby the building was left vacant for longer than usual after withdrawal of food supplies, until the rat population was very hungry. Poison was then used in a base of the meal normally fed to the chickens and a tremendous kill resulted which, with a subsequent tidying up operation resulted in complete eradication of the infestation. Thanks to the diligence of the Pest Officers, and the fact that they mix their own baits to suit local conditions, the premises have remained rat free.

A mice infestation at a bakery which also proved very stubborn because of alternative very attractive feeding stuffs was dealt with on the same lines by using various confectionery materials as a bait base. Alpha-chloralose proved to be effective in this case.

The work carried out by the Rodent Operatives is summarised as follows:

	<u>Type of Property</u>	
	<u>Non-</u> <u>Agricultural</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>
Properties other than Sewers		
1. Number of properties in the district	8,023	450
2. (a) Total No. of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	918	2
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	826	2
(ii) Mice	135	-
3. (a) Total No. of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	327	233
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	151	201
(ii) Mice	75	115

#### Rodent Control Contracts

The number of contracts with farms and other business premises has shown a further increase during the year and now totals 98.

Because of the work load some modification had to be made to the contract system but this is working satisfactorily, and other pest control services have not been prejudiced. The income from contracts is now approximately £1,300 for the year.

#### Sewers

In accordance with normal procedure all the public sewers in the district have been test baited for rodent infestation. One sewerage system only was found to have a minor infestation and this was satisfactorily dealt with. The Council's sewage disposal plants have been kept under surveillance, and treatments carried out as and when necessary. A few infestations were found and soon eradicated.

#### Other Pests

The usual miscellany of treatments have been carried out under this heading, in response to a total of 63 complaints, for flies, cockroaches, wasps, ants, silver fish and bats. Treatment for Pipistrelle bats, invariably in large numbers, is now becoming an annual procedure. Although

not vermin, these creatures can create unpleasant conditions and have considerable nuisance value. With wild life conservation in mind, every effort is made to remove bats with as few casualties as possible. One infestation was sufficiently extensive and difficult as to require the complete removal of an addition roof, and thorough cleansing of the roof space. During the operation a large tick was found which was submitted to the Dorset County Museum for identification. This proved to be Argas Vespertilionis, a creature which is parasitic to any type of bat and will apparently bite humans and cause "wild itching for weeks".

A most unusual case of crab lice infestation occurred during the year. A farmer was treated by his doctor for the infestation and the advice of the District Public Health Inspector was sought as to the possible origin of the lice. It was eventually traced to a consignment of cattle cake. A gravity feed system had been built over the dairy, but blockages often occurred. The farmer then had to crawl into the hopper to free the outlets and this brought the lower part of his body into close contact with the cake.

When empty the hopper was treated by this Department with Bromophos insecticide, harmless to cattle, and with long residual properties, and the suppliers of the cake were consulted. There has been no recurrence of the incident and I am unaware of any similar infestation elsewhere. I can, therefore, only conclude that it was an isolated occurrence, unlikely to be repeated.

The effect of climatic conditions on insect populations is illustrated by only 8 wasp nests requiring treatment this year as opposed to 55 in 1971.

In pursuance of a policy of offering as comprehensive a pest control service as the circumstances will allow, insecticides, as well as rodenticides, are being purchased in bulk and mixed as required by the operatives. A wider range of materials can thus be stored and both costs and fire risks are reduced.

In addition to the work carried out by the Pest Officers, 87 visits by your Public Health Officers have been necessary in connection with Rodent Control and 47 in respect of other pests.

## REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

### Collection

The Council operates a weekly "kerbside" refuse collection service, which has been satisfactorily maintained throughout the year despite vehicle breakdowns to an unprecedented degree whereby it was necessary to hire a vehicle from outside sources for a few weeks in order to keep the service going. The Scheme run by the Council, as a complement to the normal weekly collection, for the periodic collection of bulky items of refuse, has been carried out in 18 Parishes during the year. This scheme is run with the co-operation of the Parish Councils, and of landowners who kindly provide sites to which the residents can take their large items of refuse on a predetermined date for collection by the Council's vehicle. The scheme has worked very smoothly, and again many tons of discarded items which could not be handled on a normal weekly round have been disposed of at the Council's tip.

An improved collection service has been arranged for the two military camps at Chickerell, on a paid basis. The Council's service is replacing that previously done by a private contractor.

In spite of the difficulties created by the introduction of the heavy goods vehicle driving licence no major crisis has occurred as regards drivers during the year, due to two of the Council's loaders passing the heavy goods vehicle driving test after being trained at the expense of the Council. However this only maintained the status quo, since, two of the Council's experienced drivers left during the year.

For the next few years heavy goods vehicle drivers will be at a premium nationally and the simple law of supply and demand will obtain. Local Authorities must make adequate provision for training drivers for this exacting test, and at the same time offer rewards which will encourage them to remain in Local Government service. One feels that one is walking permanently on a tightrope in this respect and the fair and reasonable solution can surely only be to make the pay of Local Authority heavy goods vehicle drivers sufficiently attractive to encourage them to remain in public service. A differential of something like £1 per week between the pay of a man loading dustbins and one who is both in charge of perhaps £8,000 to £9,000 worth of machinery and also has to contend throughout his working day with the ever-increasing complexities of heavy vehicle driving and the multifarious laws appertaining to it, in my opinion is most unreasonable.

Apart from the regular collection of trade refuse carried out as a chargeable service during the year the Department has undertaken the removal of a few large accumulations of refuse from both commercial and private premises on a paid basis. In view of the mandatory charge for the removal of trade refuse, I construe the term "domestic refuse" fairly liberally in the belief that the fundamental objectives of a refuse collection and disposal service are to carry out those duties in a manner which is as beneficial to the ratepayers as resources allow, and as cheaply as possible. A charge for a service is always an encouragement to make ones own arrangements, and in the case of refuse this can easily result in unlawful dumping which can be an expensive item for the Local Authority to put right. I look forward to the day when the mandatory charge for the removal of trade refuse will disappear from the statute book, and discretion will be given to Local Authorities in this respect.

As may be expected in a primarily agricultural area such as this, toxic waste disposal has presented no great problems, although empty cyanide tins found on the tip during the year set off a chain of enquiries which terminated at the place of origin in Yorkshire, the drums having passed through a few different hands en route. I was alarmed to learn of the casual supervision given to the cleansing of these drums before being used for their final purpose as containers for machinery components, and I hope that my efforts, coupled with those of my colleague in Yorkshire to whom the matter was referred, have remedied this situation.

A small but interesting example of unsatisfactory toxic waste disposal in a rural area occurred when a farmer found a heifer showing symptoms of blindness and illness to a degree which necessitated its slaughter. It was found that it had been licking lead paint which had been dumped inside a hedge probably many years before, so that the can had eventually rusted through at one point exposing its contents.

### Route Extensions

The small, but inevitable increase in the demands on the service have occurred again this year, so that besides the considerable number of new properties in both the public and private sector which have been afforded a collection for the first time, four extensions have been made to the refuse collection route benefitting thirty-two houses, and the route has been extended to serve the ever expanding Granby Industrial Estate at Chickerell. There has been a resulting small increase in vehicle mileages.

I referred last year to the withdrawal of the service from a group of cottages at Langton Herring due to the continual deterioration of the road serving them. Alternative arrangements for collecting the refuse

from these cottages have been tried out with only limited success. All refuse has been removed, but a better method of achieving this is being sought.

### Back Door Collections

The Council operates a back door collection service whenever requested in the case of persons who are infirm or over the age of 65 years, provided there is no able bodied person under retirement age living in the same house. Supporting evidence in the case of persons under 65 years is required in the form of a medical certificate. During the year the service has been extended to a further 19 premises and curtailed from 9, making a total of 360 premises now receiving collections from the back door.

Although this system has worked reasonably well over many years, I am coming to the conclusion that in view of the gratifying physical fitness in this day and age of so many persons in their late sixties or even older, and on the other hand the difficulties experienced by ladies of under retirement age who live alone or who have an ailing partner, that there should be more flexibility as regards the policy in connection with back door collections.

### Litter

There has been a noticeable reduction in the extent to which litter has been dumped in the Council's area during the year, although such dumping is still very widespread. The improvement is probably due to the Council's scheme for special collections of bulky refuse, the efforts of such organisations as the "Keep Britain Tidy Group", the various publicity given to this form of pollution, and also to the design of the most recent refuse vehicles, of which the Council has one, which are able to "digest" much larger items of refuse than their predecessors. No doubt, as these improved vehicles become more numerous by replacing older ones, there will be a marked drop in the indiscriminate dumping of large discarded items, although the anti-social person who prefers dumping his rubbish in the hedgerow to finding the cost of a dustbin will no doubt always be a cause of spoilation of the countryside. Gypsies and other itinerant travellers continue to be a problem in this respect, so that a lorry load of refuse had to be collected and removed by the Council's workmen after gypsies had been encamped at Ridgeway Hill for several weeks. However, this could well have been several lorry loads had it not been for the persistent efforts of your officers to educate itinerants in the error of their ways, and at the two sites in the District where gypsies remain more or less permanently pending the provision of the proposed site by the County Council, a refuse collection service has been arranged which has ameliorated the problem.

Every effort within the Department's resources has been made to keep the Council's district tidy and many accumulations of refuse have been removed.

There are few rural farmers who have not suffered loss of, or damage to, their stock by the thoughtless acts of holiday makers and the travelling public in leaving plastic bags, bottles, tins and similar rubbish in places accessible to grazing stock. I and my colleagues have often seen the results of such thoughtlessness in the digestive tracts of animals sent to the slaughterhouse, and I imploringly add my voice to the unending appeal to the public to "take your rubbish home with you".

Collection is made from litter bins erected by the Dorset County Council on classified roads for which a charge is made. During the year the County Council has erected a few more bins at my request where experience has shown them to be necessary, so that there are now 78 emptied under these arrangements. The County Council have adopted the policy of gradually replacing the existing types of free standing sack holders by more robust litter containers in such places as where the sack containers sustain vehicle damage or are in such exposed situations that plastic sacks cannot withstand the exceptionally strong cross winds. This Council provides and maintains 67 litter bins on unclassified roads and other places used frequently by the public and in villages. During the year two litter baskets have been provided at Chickerell, and two more robust concrete litter bins have been added to the three already sited at Abbotsbury Beach.

One prosecution was obtained under the Litter Act 1958 and the Dangerous Litter Act 1971, and a fine of £5 imposed with £5 costs.

### Disposal

Although the Council's area covers approximately 200 square miles there is only one refuse disposal point under the control of this Council - the tip at Warmwell - and this is by no means centrally sited. Thus long hauls from certain parts of the District are inevitable. Disposal from the southern area of the District is more economically achieved by tipping at the Weymouth Corporation tip, by arrangement at 50p per load.

The Warmwell tip is left open all day and every day for reasons explained under the next heading. Contractors are encouraged to take their unwanted spoil and hardcore to the tip for use as cover and road making, and these materials, which in many places are so hard to come by, have been received in very useful quantities at no charge to the Council.

A total of 374 inspections and visits has been made during the year in connection with refuse collection and disposal and 53 in respect of litter. 52 complaints concerning litter and refuse have been dealt with, 8 informal notices have been served and complied with in respect of accumulations of refuse, and 22 in respect of the provision of dustbins.

#### CIVIC AMENITIES ACT 1967

During the year 30 cars, 6 vans, 4 scooters, 2 motor coaches and 5 caravans have been removed and disposed of under the provisions of this Act, and in 5 cases only was expense incurred by the Council. Removal and disposal of vehicles for which the Council is responsible is done by a private contractor and the cost, whenever possible, is recovered from the owner if known.

Two of the caravans were occupied by problem families each with several young children, who appealed for assistance from everyone from the local vicar to welfare organisations and this Council, and then having set many wheels in motion suddenly disappeared overnight and abandoned all their belongings. As far as I know they were never traced. One wonders, with curiosity and anxiety, for the children at least, where they would go and how they would fare.

A particular difficulty which has arisen is the frequency with which cars appear to be abandoned by Council tenants on car parks provided for their use. In some cases the owner states that he is repairing the car or using it for spares, and since the car is, therefore, not legally abandoned I can take no further action under the above Act. The Council must use other means to secure the removal of such vehicles.

In order to comply with Section 18 of the Act the Council's refuse tip at Warmwell is left open all day and every day so as to be freely accessible at all times to residents of the district, so that the tip maintenance employee has more reason than most of us for the general unhappy anticipation of Monday mornings.

There is no doubt that the Tip is used to a fair degree by persons living outside the Council's District, but it is thought wiser to accept this in preference to the probable dumping in the hedgerows and ditches in this area if the tip were closed during certain hours, with the consequent cost of tidying up.

No appeal from the ratepayers for assistance in disposing of a large unwanted item has been ignored, and the many received have been dealt with. 223 visits and inspections have been carried out in connection with duties under the Act by your Public Health Inspectors during the year, 12 complaints were received and dealt with and 39 Notices have been served, all of which have been complied with. Proceedings were taken under Section 19(1)(a) of the Act and fines totalling £41 were imposed.

## DEPOSIT OF POISONOUS WASTES ACT, 1972

Towards the end of the year a small Working Party, of which I have been appointed a Member, was formed by the Dorset Branch of the Association of Public Health Inspectors to advise on the implementation of the Act by Local Authorities in the south west.

## FOOD PREMISES AND FOOD INSPECTION

### Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1970

The following premises in the District are subject to the above Regulations:

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>Fitted to Comply with Reg. 16*</u>	<u>To which Reg. 19+ Applies</u>	<u>Fitted to Comply with Reg. 19</u>
Manufacturers & Processors	6	5	6	6
Bakehouses	2	2	2	2
Wholesale Grocers	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
WHOLESALE PREMISES	<u>10</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
Butchers	5	5	5	5
Grocers, Provision Merchants and General Shops	64	62	62	62
Soft Icecream Depots	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
RETAIL PREMISES	<u>70</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>68</u>
Holiday Camps	1	1	1	1
Hotels, Public Houses and Guest Houses	59	59	59	59
School Canteens	24	24	24	24
Cafes	15	14	15	15
Canteens, Snack Bars and Kiosks	11	10	9	8
Church and Village Halls and other Social Clubs	<u>19</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>18</u>
CATERING PREMISES	<u>129</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>127</u>	<u>125</u>

- \* Regulation 16 relates to the provision of personal washing facilities, and
- + Regulation 19 to the provision of facilities for the washing of equipment and food.

A close surveillance has been maintained over the various food premises in the district. Standards are generally very satisfactory although it has been found necessary to serve 33 informal notices, mainly for comparatively minor contraventions, almost all of which have by now been complied with. It was necessary, however, to require a considerable amount of work to be carried out at a warehouse owned by a large national organisation, and I was quite unimpressed by the reasons given why the works and improvements - many of which were of a cleansing nature only - could not be carried out expeditiously. Only after persistent pressure was the work done.

Considerable attention has again been given to licensed premises and a good working relationship established with some of the brewers. As with all food premises a good standard of hygiene does not by any means rely solely on a good constructional standard. Great reliance, in this respect, must be placed on the staff and so often in the brewery trade bar and kitchen staffs change rapidly and are often untrained. This matter is appreciated by the brewers, and steps are being taken in conjunction with the Department whereby it is hoped the high standard which most breweries strive hard to attain will be maintained, and management techniques and the production of a code of practice are under discussion.

Constant attention is paid to a large holiday camp in the area during the season, and work on the Department's suggestions for extensive improvements in the kitchen commenced early in the year and will be completed in readiness for the 1973 season. The remarks made above concerning casual temporary untrained labour apply very much at this particular camp, as it must at all holiday camps, and for this reason among others the management works in close co-operation with this Department to ensure that the standards of hygiene which their visitors are entitled to expect are in fact achieved.

Arrangements have been made with the Secretary of the Group Hospital Management Committee for inspections of the food premises at Herrison Hospital to be carried out on a regular basis, notwithstanding crown immunity which the hospital enjoys.

#### Food Hygiene (Market, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations 1966

Surveillance has been maintained of the mobile shops operating in the area and 44 inspections have been carried out. An improvement in standards has been noted which is reflected in the reduced number of informal notices served during the year as compared with previous years.

These numbered 11 only, the reasons for which are given below:

<u>Regulation</u>	<u>Contravention</u>	<u>Number</u>
5	Unclean interior of vehicle	7
6 (1)	Working surfaces worn	2
9	Absence of overalls	3
13	No name and address on vehicle	2
16 (1)	No wash-hand basin	3
16 (2)	No adequate supply of hot water to basin	3
16 (3)	No towel soap or nail brush	5
16 (4)	Unclean wash basin	1
17	No first aid materials	3
18 (a)	No sink	1
19	Poor lighting	1
		<hr/> 31 <hr/>

All notices except one were complied with, the one in default being in respect of an ice-cream vehicle. In this case, proceedings were taken against the owner and fines totalling £85 were imposed.

Strawberry vendors, who appear as a rash along the major roads of the district from May onwards, found to their surprise and consternation the Regulations being applied to them, as a result of which several shut up shop and moved elsewhere, and others improved the standard of hygiene of their stalls.

The Department has worked in close co-operation with the organisers of the Dorchester Agricultural Show and very satisfactory standards of hygiene and sanitation have been provided.

68 visits and inspections have been carried out in connection with duties under these regulations.

#### POULTRY PROCESSING AND POULTRY INSPECTIONS

Statistical information is as follows:

- |  |         |
|--|---------|
| 1. Number of poultry processing premises in the district | 1       |
| 2. Number of visits to these premises                    | 31      |
| 3. Total number of birds processed during the year       | 153,000 |

- |  |          |               |
|--|----------|---------------|
| 4. Types of birds processed:                                   | Broilers | 150,000       |
|  | Hens     | Nil           |
|  | Turkeys  | 3,000         |
| 5. Percentage of birds rejected as unfit for human consumption |          | 0.16%         |
| 6. Weight of poultry condemned as unfit for human consumption  |          | 8 cwt. 13lbs. |

I am pleased to record that the constructional and operational standards of this poultry processing establishment have continued to be satisfactory. Careful surveillance has been maintained during the year to ensure that this is so.

No detailed "online" inspections of poultry are made at present as the trade in old hens has ceased and only culled birds of high quality are being processed. This is demonstrated by the very low percentage of birds rejected.

#### Milk and Dairies (General Regulations) 1959

All milk producers are licensed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Dairies other than farm dairies are registered by District Councils. There are two in this area.

Dealers (Distributors) are also registered by District Councils. There are now 27 on this Council's register.

Licences for the sale of Designated Milk are issued by the Food and Drugs Authority which for this area is Dorset County Council. Sampling is also done by the Food and Drugs Authority and the results notified to the Medical Officer of Health, consequently no routine milk samples are taken by this Department.

#### Ice-cream - Food and Drugs Act 1955 - Section 16

##### Premises registered:

For manufacture - Nil

For storage and/or sale - 84

Because of the regular sampling by Local Authorities throughout the country of ice-cream products of the large national firms, the Department has concentrated ice-cream sampling to soft ice-cream, which is produced on mobile ice-cream vehicles. At the same time, sampling was not as frequent as one would hope, as in a large rural area such as this mobile ice-cream vehicles are normally only encountered by chance.

17 samples were taken during the year, 16 of which were from the vehicles of a soft ice-cream producer who is based in this Council's area. The results were:

Grade 1	10
Grade 2	2
Grade 3	4
Grade 4	1

There is no legal standard for the cleanliness of ice-cream and samples are accordingly judged on the following provisional standards:

Over a period of six months 50% of a vendor's samples should fall into Grade 1, 80% into Grades 1 and 2 and not more than 20% into Grade 3, none into Grade 4.

A thorough investigation was carried out with the co-operation of the manufacturer into the causes of the unsatisfactory samples and the ice-cream manufacturing equipment on two vehicles was found to be giving unsatisfactory results. It is very necessary to establish and maintain a thorough and precise cleansing and sterilising routine on the machinery of these ice-cream vehicles and it was found after detailed and tedious examination of the techniques of the various drivers of this Company's vehicles that two of them were deviating, even though in a small way, from the procedure laid down. The fault being rectified no further unsatisfactory samples were obtained.

#### Food Condemnation

The surrender has been accepted during the year of  $17\frac{1}{2}$  cwt of miscellaneous food stuffs which have been examined and found to be unfit for human consumption or unsaleable. The considerable increase over last year's figures is due to a routine which has been established between the Department and management of a large food warehouse in the area, which has proved to be mutually beneficial.

The usual few complaints concerning foreign bodies in food have been investigated and this year this included a bottle of school milk which contained insect larvae, and a coin in a loaf of bread which was found to be most probably an act of sabotage by an aggrieved employee. All matters were dealt with satisfactorily by informal action.

The problem of foreign bodies in milk bottles is one of the major headaches of the dairy industry and despite elaborate precautions being taken and the most expensive equipment being used a very small number of unsatisfactory bottles turn up on a retail sale. A large part of the blame for this can be put fairly and squarely on the shoulders of a section of the public, who, after blatantly misusing bottles eventually returns them to the dairy. The only complete answer seems to lie in the use of non-returnable containers, which are at present in experimental use in some areas. I see this as very desirable from the point of view of hygienic milk production, but as an officer responsible for refuse collection and disposal, view with near terror the prospect of collecting and disposing of non-returnable bottles in the quantities which would arise from the adoption of this type of container by the milk trade as a whole.

Due to the parent company's policy of regionalisation the large bakery operated by Dorset Family Bakers in Lynch Lane, Chickerell closed down in September. The factory was the largest bakery in the District and served areas as distant as Southampton and Salisbury.

A routine inspection of dairy premises disclosed cream being packed under unsatisfactory conditions. A letter to, and discussion with, the management resulted in prompt remedial action being taken.

## MEAT INSPECTIONS

In March the slaughter house serving Herrison Hospital ceased to operate and accordingly only one slaughter house remains in the Council's area. This is privately owned and situated at Chickerell.

100% meat inspections has been maintained during the year. The work load has remained very similar to that of the previous year in spite of the closure of the hospital slaughter house.

The only feature of note is the continued slight decline in the incidence of tuberculosis in pigs, although this year, rather surprisingly, one case of generalisation was found. Cysticercosis Bovis also appears to be on the decline.

### Knacker's Yards

The licence for the one knackers yard in this Council's area at Tolpuddle lapsed during the year and I understand that there is no intention for the premises to be further used for that purpose.

### Meat Inspection - Statistics 1972

	Cattle other than cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
Numbers inspected	715	775	43	1,588	7,337	10,458
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	4	6	5	18	33
Carcasses of which parts or organs condemned	65	298	5	45	1,014	1,427
Percentage of number inspected affected with diseases other than T.B. or Cysticercosis	9.09	38.80	25.50	3.14	14.00	13.00
<u>Tuberculosis Only</u>						
Whole Carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	1	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ condemned	-	-	-	-	17	17
Percentage of number inspected affected with T.B.	-	-	-	-	0.24	0.17
Total weight of meat condemned: 5 tons. 9 cwt. 1 qr. 15 lbs.						

## HOUSING

The housing circumstances of the District have been kept under constant review and the figures shown below indicate the progress that has been made in the field of unfit dwellings, repaired, closed and demolished:

1. No. of houses which on inspection were considered to be unfit for human habitation - 14
2. No. of houses, the defects in which were remedied in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers - 14
3. No. of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to:
  - (a) the serving of Notices requiring the execution of works, or
  - (b) the making of a Demolition or Closing Order - 14
4. No. of Informal Notices served requiring the execution of works - 3
5. No. of houses which were remedied fit after service of Formal Notices - 8
6. No. of Demolition or Closing Orders made - 2
7. No. of houses in respect of which an Undertaking was accepted under Section 16(4) of the Housing Act 1957 - 12
8. No. of houses demolished - 3

During the year a total of 271 inspections and visits were made in respect of duties under the Housing Act, and 13 under the Public Health Act in connection with housing.

Arising from Circular 50/72 issued by the Department of the Environment I submitted a comprehensive report to the Council which revealed that of the estimated 6,738 habitable houses in the Council's area, all but 12 of the Council's 1,153 houses complied with the 12 point standard, about 4,360 private houses complied with this standard and 990 private houses fell short of it to varying degrees. 232 houses were seriously unfit, but only 98 of these were occupied and most of the 134 which were vacant were subject to Orders or Undertakings, and several of these are being improved. In accordance with present trends it is anticipated that the majority of the remainder will also be improved and few only will need to be demolished.

It is expected that pursuance of the Council's existing policy of house building and re-housing, closure and demolition, and encouragement to improve by means of Grants will together deal with the seriously unfit houses in this District before the end of the decade.

Twelve complaints concerning unsatisfactory housing conditions were received and dealt with. In these connections three informal notices under the Housing Act and eight under the Public Health Act were served and three only of the latter have not yet been complied with.

Because of the continuing serious housing shortage these days almost all unfit dwellings are eventually re-conditioned, usually with the aid of improvement grants, at "unreasonable expense". Whilst it is gratifying to see these sows ears made into silk purses, thereby adding to the country's housing stock, the advantage to village community life is very questionable. Their purchase by "strangers" is of no satisfaction to young locally born couples who would dearly wish to acquire these houses but who now find even the cost of initial acquisition let alone that of improvement to be far beyond their means.

Such circumstances can provide no encouragement to young people to remain in the villages, and they underline the necessity of the Council, not only to press on with its housing building programme but to bear in mind the needs of young married couples in addition to those of families and elderly persons.

Council houses completed during the year are as follows:

Fairfield, Chickerell	13	2-bedroom dwellings
Martinstown	5	1-bedroom and 2-bedroom flats
Langton Herring	4	2-bedroomed bungalows
Cattistock	9	2-bedroomed bungalows
Lower Bockhampton	8	2 bedroomed bungalows

In spite of the progress made during the year in house building in both the public and private sector, and in the salvaging and improving of old dwellings, it is distressing to note that the waiting list for Council houses has increased by between 30 and 40 per cent over this period and now stands at well over 600, due of course to the escalation in land property prices during the year. Young married couples form a high proportion of these new applicants for houses.

There has been no diminution in the number of applications for improvement grants for which purpose the Council has made available this year £60,000. 57 improvement grants and 16 standard grants have been given.

I referred in my Report last year to the disappointing progress in housing improvements in the village of Abbotsbury, which is very largely privately owned. In spite of discussions with the owners Agents little progress was made either in the way of housing improvement or sewer connections, and accordingly I submitted a comprehensive report to the Council in April arising from which much firmer proposals were required from the owners and were forthcoming. This is an attractive village, though with a high proportion of sub-standard dwellings which need to be re-conditioned in a sympathetic manner in order to retain its character. Happily the owners are well aware of this and such dwellings as have been repaired have been dealt with in a pleasing manner. Their numbers, however, give much less cause for satisfaction.

A very close watch has been kept on unfit occupied houses, and wherever possible the tenants have been re-housed by the Council subject to their wish to be so. As soon as such houses become vacant appropriate action under Section 16 of the Housing Act has been taken - for example in the groups of cottages at the Tanyard, Maiden Newton, the roadside cottages at Winterbourne Steepleton and the very congested and derelict ones in East Street, Chickerell. In each of these three cases re-conditioning or re-development of the sites is being held up by one or two elderly occupiers, but I hope in my next report to be able to tell you that in all of these cases the tenants will have been re-housed and proposals will be in hand for the necessary improvements.

#### Common Lodging Houses - Public Health Act 1936

There are no common lodging houses, as defined in Section 225 within the Council's district.

#### Land Charges Act 1925 as amended by the Law of Property (Amendment) Act 1926

Five hundred and eleven searches were received during the year for observation on properties and were dealt with. This shows an increase over the previous year's figure of almost 25% and is indicative of an increase in population movement.

## UGANDAN ASIANS

Notification was received on the 28th September of the intention of the Ugandan Asian Re-settlement Board to use Piddlehinton Camp - an Army Camp which has remained disused for several years - for transit purposes for Asians with a peak accommodation for 1,400.

This Department's Officers immediately became busily involved in the various matters of environmental health and hygiene which were presented by the rapid preparation and subsequent use of the camp, and worked in close co-operation with the Camp Commandant and the many public and voluntary organisations which were also involved.

Much had to be done in a short time and your Officers were fully engaged in dealing with such matters as water supply, drainage, refuse and litter collection, sanitary accommodation, kitchen hygiene, disposal of swill, disposal of sanitary towels and incineration of disposable napkins, surveillance of immigrants without a valid vaccination certificate, general cleanliness and hygiene and health education.

The first immigrants arrived on the 19th October, and within a few days numbered 450. The intake, however, was never brought up to the anticipated maximum and the decision was in fact taken only a week after opening the camp that it should be run down in the near future, resulting in its being closed on the 17th November. A total of 50 visits were made during that period.

The use of the camp by persons of an entirely different culture and way of life to our own was an illuminating, if at times harrowing, experience, and presented problems full of interest which more than compensated for the hard work involved.

## MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

### 1. Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960 Public Health Act 1936, Section 269

There are now licensed sites in the area for 1,486 residential holiday and individual caravans, and for 405 tents, as follows:

<u>Site</u>	<u>Touring</u>	<u>No. of Caravans</u> <u>Residential</u>	<u>Holiday</u>	<u>No. of</u> <u>Tents</u>
Cattistock			40	
Chickerell			44	
Chickerell		36		
Chickerell		22		
Chickerell			95	
Chickerell			680	100
Chickerell		4		
Chickerell	22	36		
Fleet	100			120
Fleet				100
Osmington			35	
Osmington		2	76	
Osmington			20	
Owermoigne	50		35	85
Ringstead			40	
Ringstead			30	
Warmwell	117	33	60	
Winterborne St. Martin		12	8	
Sites for individual vans		21	8	
	<u>154</u>	<u>166</u>	<u>1,166</u>	<u>405</u>

In addition there are certificated locations of the Caravan Club of Great Britain and Ireland, which are exempt from licensing, at Winterborne St. Martin, West Stafford, Frampton, Chickerell, Littlebredy Long Bredy, Buckland Newton, Piddlehinton, Ringstead and Toller Porcorum.

Every effort has been made to continue the work mentioned in my report last year of increasing the number of sites for touring caravans and tents, in view of the great demand for these during the holiday season. As a result this year has seen an additional 235 pitches provided for touring caravans and 50 for tents. The demand for such pitches is by no means satisfied, particularly as regards tents, but these increases are gratifying and the problem should be further eased next year by virtue of the fact that applications for one or two new sites or extensions to existing sites are "in the pipeline".

Until the out-dated legislation governing tents is amended the number of pitches on licensed sites for tents is unlikely to increase very substantially. For this reason particularly the report of the Working Party convened in December 1969 "to consider the controls over, and the minimum standards for, tent camping sites and sites for touring caravans, and to make recommendations" has been eagerly awaited by both the trade and local authority officers. The findings of this Working Party, published this year, were by no means received with widespread acclamation. Even so, bearing in mind the ever increasing popularity of caravanning and tenting with the resultant problem for local authorities, it is disappointing that amending legislation and model standards have not yet materialised.

In the interim period, until new standards are adopted, a number of new applications for site licences will have to be dealt with. The Council has decided that each new applicant for a licence be given relaxation of any current condition which he would wish to vary providing that relaxation demands a standard not lower than the suggested model, and that he also undertakes to comply with the Council's new conditions as soon as they come into force. In the absence of such an undertaking current conditions must still be applied and enforced.

Surveillance of both licensed and unlicensed sites has been maintained throughout the summer season as far as the staff position has permitted. A total of 245 visits has been made for such purposes throughout the year. It is a reflection on the high standard of the sites in the district that only two complaints were received from site users throughout the season.

#### Gypsies and other Itinerants

1972 has been a year of, one could almost say, intense activity in respect of gypsies and other itinerants. The provision of a permanent site by the County Council under the requirements of the Caravan Sites Act 1968 has been given much consideration by both members and officers of the County and District Councils and, as a result, towards the end of the year advance planning permission was received for a gypsy site to be established on a

part of the old military camp at Piddlehinton. I am grateful to my colleague at Poole Corporation, where a gypsy camp is already established, for enabling members and officers from this Council to visit the camp and learn from Poole's experiences. I feel hopeful that a camp will be provided in the ensuing year in this Council's area.

During the year your Officers have made 60 visits to sites used by itinerants, principally to achieve improved standards in cleanliness and tidiness and general behaviour. Some success has been accomplished although one cannot expect great improvements to be evident in a short time - indeed, probably not in a generation.

It is interesting to note, because of continual deprivation of their traditional pitching sites and the increasing deterioration in the public's attitude towards gypsies, the recent change in the attitude of the gypsies themselves. They now appear to wish to settle on a permanent site, and in this area at least are pressing for its early provision.

#### CLEAN AIR ACT

As may be expected in a rural area of this nature the administration of the Clean Air Act does not present many problems, particularly now that I am able to report - with mixed feelings - the closure of premises at Warden Hill, Frome St. Quintin which have given intermittent trouble over the past few years by the emission of fine limestone dust into the atmosphere from an asphalt works.

I report with mixed feelings because the closure was due to the management not being able to meet the requirements of this Department on economic grounds and the employees were left without a job as a result.

7 complaints only were received during the year, 4 of which required the service of informal notices, all of which were complied with.

Advice was given in two cases concerning boilers and chimney heights in connection with industrial premises.

## PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS 1936 AND 1961 - NUISANCES

It is significant that the number of complaints affecting individuals has tended to diminish over recent years and those now being received are of a more environmental nature, whereby several or many residents are affected by the same nuisance. Noise and odour complaints are examples of these.

This suggests that, whilst the standard of living of the individual is continually improving, such benefits have to be paid for in ways which are not always acceptable.

It is also noteworthy that the stoicism with which nuisances have often been uncomplainingly borne in rural areas is fast disappearing and the pendulum appears to have swung the other way, so that the public now sometimes looks to the local authority for help when it cannot be reasonably expected.

58 complaints concerning nuisances were received and investigated during the year in connection with which 325 visits and inspections were made. One formal and 33 informal notices were served and by the end of the year only those where time did not permit compliance were outstanding.

Matters dealt with under this heading (apart from noise nuisances and gypsies which are dealt with separately) include smells from drains, pollution of watercourses, smell from waste products of a cheese factory, complaints concerning chicken and pigeon droppings, overflowing septic tanks and unsatisfactory drainage systems, animals kept under insanitary conditions, and the improper disposal of dead poultry.

The perennial problem of farm drainage into watercourses has again occupied a considerable amount of your Officers' time, particularly during the time of silage making. The problems mentioned last year concerning pollution of the River Lydden at Buckland Newton have not been resolved and the Avon and Dorset River Authority now have this matter well in hand. As a result of fairly extensive drainage works being carried out at a farm at Bincombe pollution of the watercourse there has virtually ceased but seepage of farm drainage on to the roadway is now occurring under certain climatic conditions. There is no doubt that, under present intensive farming methods, valley farmers in this area in a few cases have an almost insoluble problem.

Complaints have also been received from Osmington Mills and Buckland Rippers concerning silage pollution of watercourses, and the farmers concerned have been interviewed and advised. In all such cases the

Avon and Dorset River Authority are now notified as a routine because of their interest in these matters and their stronger powers for dealing with them.

A minor crisis arose at the beginning of the year arising from the notification from a local cleansing services firm which operated in this area that night soil collection would no longer be carried out because the service was no longer economical. After a few initial problems householders have now been able to make their own arrangements. Disposal of night soil becomes of diminishing significance as the provision of sewers proceeds, and no longer presents any appreciable public health problems in this Council's area.

#### NOISE ABATEMENT ACT 1960

48 visits have been made during the year to investigate 11 complaints concerning excessive noise. 3 of these complaints were in respect of barking dogs - usually considered to be a nuisance in Common Law and not easily dealt with formally by a local authority. Informal action, however, in all cases resulted in the nuisance being abated. 3 complaints were in respect of the use of a stadium for stock car racing. This stadium, hitherto run down and little used, has changed hands and the present owner intends to develop it so as to provide a useful amenity to the district and also, of course, to make it a profitable concern. Its amenity value is not appreciated by the nearby residents, and there is little doubt that the stadium will become more used as improvements proceed, so that the number of complaints concerning noise can be expected to increase. So far, discussions with the management have resulted in the public address system, which to date has been the principal cause for complaint, being reduced in volume and motorbike practice sessions on Sundays being discontinued.

Informal action resulted in the removal of a refrigeration unit adjoining residential property in Chickerell, and in thoughtless and unnecessary noise created in the early hours by workers in a bakery being stopped.

Complaints concerning the use of the go-kart track at Warden Hill have been received but so far I feel, as a result of investigations, that there is insufficient noise to merit any further action.

No complaints have been received this year concerning the noise from the grain dryer at Cerne Abbas, which has caused so much disturbance in the past. It seems, therefore, that the results of the Department's efforts in this respect have been successful.

Several weekends and evening visits have been necessary by your Officers in respect of the investigation of complaints under this Act.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948 - SECTION 50

No action has been necessary this year in respect of duties imposed by this legislation.

FACTORIES ACT 1961

Factory premises registered at the commencement of 1972	86
Premises added to the register during the year	5
Premises removed from the register during the year	4
Number of registered factory premises at the end of 1972	87

All of the more important factories in the Council's area were visited during the year. In the majority of these a satisfactory standard has been maintained but in five cases it was necessary to serve informal notices. The reasons for these are shown in Table 2. All have been complied with.

Premises (1)	Number on Register	Inspection tations (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	-	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	87	38	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	87	38	-	-

2. Cases in which defects were found.

(Headings which are inapplicable have been omitted).

Particulars  (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted  (6)
	Found  (2)	Remedied  (3)	Referred		
			to H.M. Inspector (4)	by H.M. Inspector (5)	
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) (b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	—	—	—
No abstract of Act displayed	4	4	—	—	—

Outworkers (Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of work  (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failing to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
<u>Wearing Apparel</u>						
Making etc. <u>Nets other than wire nets</u>	3	—	—	—	—	—
	3	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	6	—	—	—	—	—

As a result of inspections, 8 informal notices were served under the Act in respect of the following contraventions

No Thermometer	1
No Asbtract of the Act	4
Unsatisfactory Toilet Facilities	5
Inadequate Washing Facilities	4
Unclean Paintwork	2
Equipment Unsatisfactory	5
No First Aid Kit	1
Unsatisfactory Food Store	2
Lack of Hot Water Supply	1
Storage of Clothing	1
Ineffective Lighting	1
Unsatisfactory Maintenance of Premises	4
	<hr/>
	31
	<hr/>

All of these various matters have now been put right.

No accidents were reported to the Local Authority during the year.

# OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

## Registration and Inspections and Analysis of Persons Employed

Class of premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving <b>one or more</b> general inspections during year	No. of persons employed
Offices	-	7	-	50
Retail Shops	1	26	18	106
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	1	6	2	60
Catering Establishments open to the public	2)	18)	8)	143
Canteens	-)	-)	1)	
Fuel Storage Depots	-	1	-	3
TOTALS	4	58	29	362
		Total Males		136
		Total Females		226

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises - 63.



